

FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY

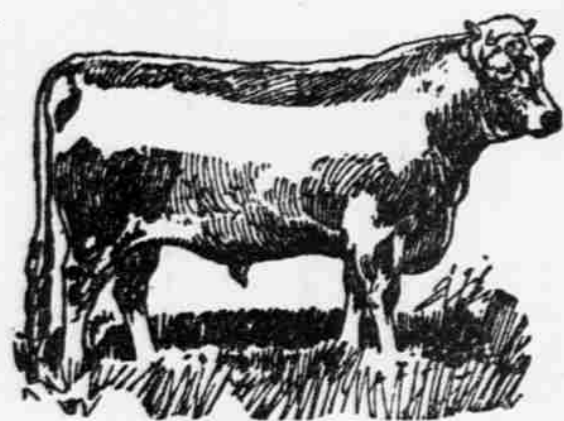
LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS
Capital \$100,000.00

Directors:
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Correspondents:
DRUM-FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY
Capital \$500,000.00.
CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS



262 N. ST. AVE.
Three Doors From Corner

STOCK EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

E. T. MILLER, Proprietor.

— LODGING FOR STOCKMEN —
40 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.
South Omaha.

RATES:—\$1.00 to \$1.50 Per Day.
\$5.00 to \$7.00 Per Week.

Telephone No. 67

REED HOTEL.

MRS. JOHN REED, Proprietress.

STOCKMEN'S PATRONAGE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

25th St. Between I and M Streets.

South Omaha, Nebr

A Few Facts For Cattle Dealers.

It has been repeatedly
demonstrated in
the past that

STANDS AT TOP AS A MARKET FOR RANGE FEEDERS

You can satisfy yourself as to the truth of that statement by comparing the sales at Sioux City, last year, with those at any other competitive market. You can also ask your neighbors who have sold cattle at Sioux City. This year Sioux City is in the field for fat cattle as well as feeders. The great beef slaughtering plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. is ready for business.

The capacity of the Stock Yards has been greatly increased and you will find excellent facilities for handling your business.

No charges, except for feed ordered if your cattle are not sold on our market.

The Sioux City Stock Yards Co.

JOHN H. KEENE, General Manager

Hides Wanted

Highest market price paid and prompt returns. Reference—Omaha National Bank.

F. S. BUSH & COMPANY.

518 South 18th St., OMAHA, NEB

We charge no commission.

A Romantic Contest...

A young man in Nebraska fell desperately in love with a girl in his class at college and desired to declare his love in writing. The World-Herald asks its readers to join in giving him a suitable sentence. Can you make a suitable one from this skeleton?

* y * a * r * e * c * e * s * a * e *
* h * n * l * e * e * o * o * n * e * n *
* p * o * m * o * * * e * l *
o * l * n * o * o * o * h * t * e *
* h * * * a * * e * i * t * o * *
* * a * i *

The Omaha Weekly World-Herald will give a

Cash Prize of \$100.00

To the person who can fill out the skeleton words in the above sentence most completely by using the following letters:

b s r w t a y d a h t e m h r e m i t u a i w r e n a x
s t f y i i u f e w n n w h u y i c i u y n g a r t m b

The 75 persons who come nearest to winning the cash prize but do not win it will each receive the SUNDAY WORLD-HERALD, twenty-four pages every Sunday, one year free.

Every contestant who succeeds in completing as many as 11 of the incomplete words, whether he wins cash or a subscription to the Sunday World-Herald or not, will receive as a premium "Snap Shots" of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, containing about forty excellent half-tone photographic views of the buildings and grounds.

To enter the contest simply write the sentence, legibly, as nearly complete as you can, put after it figures indicating how many words you have completed, and give your name and address. It is required that each competitor send in the same letter with his sentence a year's subscription to the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, which is issued in semi-weekly sections, at one dollar a year. Those who win the Sunday subscription will also receive the Weekly paper for which they have paid.

Residents of Omaha are barred from the contest.
The contest closes February 28th, 1899. In case of a tie the prize money will be equally divided. This offer has been submitted to the postal authorities at Washington and they say it is not objectionable.

Address,

Weekly World-Herald,
OMAHA, NEB.

WESTERN NEWS-DEMOCRAT

ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Publisher

About the first of January our fellow townsman, C. H. Cornell, sent a letter anent the Philippine question and beet sugar to the Chicago Times-Herald. That paper prides itself upon its fairness and "independence," but much to Mr. Cornell's surprise his letter was returned to him. He then sent the letter and an explanation of the foregoing circumstances to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which gladly published it entire. The letter, which filled more than a column, gave a succinct history of beet sugar manufacturing in Nebraska, detailed the discouragements the industry had met, told of the benefits farmers had derived from the two factories in Nebraska, explained the promises which had been made for the future, and concluded as follows:

"The war is at an end. Commercial reports from every direction speak of cheap and abundant money, and a re-found prosperity. Yet not a word indicating that the next year will see a dollar of this cheap money invested in sugar factories, and why? On the cessation of war we came into possession of a vast cane sugar-growing island, where labor can be had at \$3 per month and found, and labor being the principal factor in sugar production, the capitalist who before the war had been negotiating within the belt of this country now learns that he can, or others will, engage in the manufacture on those islands, where labor is cheap, and he can now do so with perfect safety, under our flag and guarded by our army and navy. We were therefore just on the point of wresting from Europe over \$125,000,000 annually, of our own money, which was to have been disbursed among our citizens in lucrative employment, but which we now turn over to our acquired territories, a large part of which will go to Asiatic 'coolie' labor. We are also to be taxed more heavily to support an increased army and navy, sent to do guard duty over those industries in our acquired territories.

Now what I would like the 'expansionists' to answer is this: How are the people living within the beet and cane sugar belts of the United States, which forms a very large area, to be recompensed for the loss of the \$125,000,000 which they had the right to expect they would be allowed to earn at home annually, within a very short time, by the transfer of the sugar industry bodily to those islands; also, for the increased taxation for the support of our army and navy if I am wrong in my premise that negotiations for factories in the states have ceased because of acquiring those islands, why were the negotiations terminated with the war, and the acquisition of those islands? Also, I would like to know what the people of the United States are to gain by taking this industry from Germany, France and Austria, our best customers, and turning it over to the class of labor that will produce it on those islands, specimens of which are best described in the following recent dispatch from Honolulu:

"Forty Galleons wear the felons' stripes and work unrequited on the streets of Honolulu rather than toil for pay as contract laborers on the plantations. Six over in Louisiana he in jail under the penal enforcement of contract law because they will not return to their contract service. One, with scarcely a penny, was found stowed away with his two little motherless daughters on the ship C. F. Sargent in a desperate resolve to get away from what he regarded as his bond service. All over the islands it is the same story; the Galleons brought here a few months ago under contracts of service for three years are deserting their employment, refusing to work in the cane fields under the contracts."

And yet Secretary Wilson of the federal agricultural department, in the face of such competition as that, can talk as follows:

"Yes, there are new sources of wealth opening to us. The beet sugar industry has reached a wonderful development this year. It will go on, I believe, until we shall be able, if we choose, to produce our own sugar in an economical and profitable way. A million and a half acres of land would raise beets enough to produce our entire supply of sugar. To consume the supply of beets will demand \$200,000,000 of capital and employ a vast number of laborers. I do not see why the industry should not be developed to the point I have suggested. A new view of the advantage of beet sugar culture has recently begun to impress itself upon the agriculturist. It has been found that the pulp of the beets, after the sugar has been extracted, is just as useful for feeding dairy cattle as beets would be before the sugar is withdrawn. As soon as the beet sugar farmer is satisfied that he can get back the cost of his sugar beet crop in forage a day will be able to sell the sugar in the beets as a clear profit, two industries will be equal. That is one of the promising things for the farmer to think about at the beginning of the year 1899."

The trouble is not with the farmer. The last eight years have brought the industry beyond the tentative stage with him, and he is today ready to contract beets and take pulp. However, he now finds himself confronted with the prospect of the sugar manufacture falling into the hands of a few men, combining immense capital, owning a small number of very large factories, the land and the labor on those islands, while Secretary Wilson would annex. He naturally does not suggest that there will be any annexation during the year 1899, operated under like conditions with the present factories, although it will take out of the size of Norfolk's to supply our home consumption of sugar.

To one who watched hopefully the development of what promised to be one of the very greatest industrial pursuits of our country, the probability of loss of all these factories is a very serious question. That the factories are paying investments now, one only has to figure the result of this season's campaign, as quoted, for confirmation. The people who are able to invest in such industries are waiting to determine the extent to which the industry is to be affected through the cheap labor of our newly acquired territory, seems equally true. If we are to lose this industry at home, how are we, as a people, to gain in anything like equal measure through the territory acquired and to be acquired including the Philippines?

Comment is unnecessary. Mr. Cornell has always been and is now a republican, but like thousands of others he sees the danger which threatens many of our promising industries by the administration's policy of imperialism, and seeks to avert it.

Until we have given to every intelligent citizen the right to vote his convictions without fear of a master or danger of losing his job, we should not think of bestowing the right to vote upon a horde of aliens who don't know enough to vote, nor to fear anything but the rattlesnakes and tigers of their native jungles.

Live Stock Notes.

It is understood that a bill has just been drafted for the legislature with a view of breaking up certain monopolies, of which the Omaha Live Stock Exchange is the principal target. Hoof and Horn.

The expected is happening in the cattle trade. Every day the market reports tell of the scarcity of choice ripe heaves and the abundance of half-fat stock. Choice cattle are selling at the highest point of the season, while the other kind is either stationary or tending downward. The gap between them is widening. All of which points to the soundness of the advice given by commission men and others who are posted on the cattle situation.

A dispatch from Denver says that hydrophobia is reported among the herds of cattle and horses on the ranges of Routt and Rio Blanco counties. The dogs have had the dreaded disease for some time and have communicated it to the coyotes, which in turn have bitten ponies and steers, until they, too, suffer with it. This news was brought to Denver by Jim Brady from his ranch on the White river, and he says the madly has already attacked many head of stock.

According to J. L. Harris, who is just back from a trip to the southwest, there are about 250,000 cattle on cottonseed meal feed in Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, and probably 25,000 to 50,000 more on rougher feed. The advance in the price of meal is shortening the feeding of cattle in some instances, but most feeders think it will pay this year to make their cattle fat. While more Texas cattle are being fed than a year ago, the number is far from being sufficient to make up for the diminished number of other cattle.

Chadron, Neb., Jan. 18.—A telephone company has been formed by Chadron people and articles of incorporation filed. The company is composed of Bartlett Richards, president; Will G. Comstock, vice president; Chas. C. Jamison, secretary. The company is named the Ranch Telephone company, and will extend from Gordon to Chadron, Nebraska, with headquarters at Chadron. The company is capitalized at \$5,000, and will have a complete line of over 300 miles that will tap all towns from Chadron to Gordon and Ellsworth, and reach to each of their large and numerous cattle ranches in Cherry county.

In Wyoming the cattle on the ranges are reported to be doing well, although the weather has been severely cold, the thermometer registering 40 below zero at times. The cattle stand the cold and the big gales surprisingly well, according to letters from that section, there being scarcely enough snow to cover the ground. Fortunately feed is good, but the country is overrun with hungry gray wolves, and they are killing a great many cattle as well as sheep. The bounty of \$4 per head for grown wolves does not encourage trappers and hunters to destroy them, and they roam over the country in bands of from ten to fifty. A short time ago fifty wolves got into a herd of sheep and devoured thirty head before the herder could drive them away.

A gentleman by the name of Bordeaux, representing outside capital, came into Gordon last fall and viewed the prospects for introducing sheep, a thing that the ranchers had heretofore said they would not permit under any consideration. He leased a school section at the time and disappeared. He is now back at Gordon and has a syndicate formed, with Mr. Hunter, of the Maverick bank, in it. The purpose of having the local capitalist in the concern is his power to control the citizens and force them to quiet submission. Notwithstanding the citizens of the town are considerably wrought up and the ranchers are in a fever of excitement. The sheepmen's syndicate is said to have bought and leased three townships of land reaching from Gordon to the northern part of the county. —Chadron News

The Cuban meat contract recently awarded to George W. Simpson, of Boston, a gentleman heavily interested in Texas, promises to become a matter of considerable importance to stock raisers in north Texas.

The demand for cattle to supply this contract will approach very nearly 1,000 head a week, and the class of stock is one that can be readily obtained.

Mr. Simpson states that it is his desire to fill the contract with cattle from Texas if they can be had at a price equivalent to figures they would net in northern markets. He believes that Cuba will shortly take as many as 300,000 head of live cattle yearly for beef and stock purposes. This is about equal to the English consumption of American cattle—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

CITIZENS - MEAT - MARKET

GEO. G. SCHWALM, PROP.

This market always keeps a supply of

FRESH - FRUIT - AND - GAME

In addition to a first-class line of Steaks, Roasts, Dry Salt Meats
Smoked Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Vegetables

At Stetter's Old Stand on Main Street.

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

THE PALACE SALOON

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Of the Choicest Brands

VALENTINE

NEBRASKA

MRS. HARRIS BOARDING HOUSE AND BAKERY.

Fruits and Confectionery

Meals at all hours.

Price, 25 cent.

First door South of Valentine Bank.

The DONOHER

Is continually adding improvements and it is now the
best equipped, and most comfortable

FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
IN NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

Hot and Cold Water Excellent Bath Room Two Single Rooms

CHERRY COUNTY BANK

Valentine, Nebraska

Every facility extended customers consistent with conservative banking
Exchange bought and sold. Loans upon good security solicited at reasonable rates. County depository

E. SPARKS, President CHARLES SPARKS Cashier

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BANK OF VALENTINE.

Valentine, Nebraska.

A General Banking Business Transacted

Buy and Sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange

Correspondents:

Chemical National Bank, New York.

First National Bank, Omaha Nebr.

C. M. SAGESER, The TONSorial ARTIST

Hair cutting and shaving
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

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Superintendents of

A Private Hospital.

For the Treatment of Diseases—
All Kinds of Surgical Operations
Successfully Performed.

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THE DOWD HOSPITAL

Modern equipment. Up-to-date procedures. All the newer methods in
— MEDICINE AND SURGERY —
Specialties—Hay fever, Catarrh, Cancer, Rheumatism and Piles cured without the knife. Disease of the eye, ear, stomach and of women, and all chronic diseases. Will answer calls by mail or wire within a distance of 100 miles. Regular days:

THURSDAY and FRIDAY at SENECA
—and MULLEN—
The balance of the week at THE DOWD.

Dr. M. CLARK, Manager

Carpet and Rice's Price List.

0-1 Sardines per box 05

Oregon Salmon per can 10

B. B. Oysters per 2-pound can 15

One gallon sorghum or syrup 40

Five gallons Head Light 40

Hams and Bacon per pound 8 & 10

Everything at low prices
Geddy's Spiced Pickles are the best.

The OWL SALOON

Golden Sheaf Pure White Rye,
Susquehanna 15 and Cedar Creek
Louisville, Kentucky, Bourbon Whisky.

Pure Grape & Cognac Brandy's

Wines.

Toka, Angelica Port, Sherry and Black

berry in wood, claret, Riesling,

Sauternes, Cocks Imperial;

Gasts and Chequet in bot-

tles. Domiana and other

Cordials.

so Agen for Fred Krings Celebrated Ex-

tra Pale Beer for family use, and P hsts

Expo t Be r

C. H. THOMPSON,

Proprietor

NEBRASKA

THE

STOCKMAN..

Wm. M. Walters, Prop.

THE DOWD - - NEBRASKA

Mill Prices for Feed.

Bran, bulk 50c per cwt \$9.00 ton

Shorts bulk 60c per cwt \$11.00 ton

Screenings 40c " \$7.00 "

Chop Feed 70c " \$13.00 "

Corn 65c "

Oats \$1.10